WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. *** Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having employed a competent person, will keep on hand a constant supply of

Bread and Crackers, and Cakes, of every description,

as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary Store,—all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.——80

For Sale,

The celebrated Horse

NAPOLEON.

FOR terms, apply to the subscriber. If not sold previous to the 15th of February next, he will again stand the ensuing Spring Season, in this place.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Dec. 3, 1821. 78tF15

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors E. N. E. from the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken at the customary prices in town.

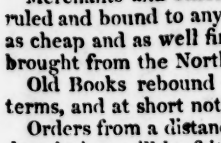
Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

New Stage to Raleigh.



THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 80 JOHN LANE.

Valuable Lands and Mills
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the following Valuable Lands, belonging to the estate of the late Lewis Beard:

That valuable plantation, commonly called "Beard's Mills," situated on both sides of Swearing Creek, near where it enters into the Yadkin river, and in that part of Rowan county called the *Jersey Settlement*; the number of acres in the body is about 2500, but it will be divided, if required by purchasers. The product of cotton from this plantation, for several years past, has exceeded 110 bales, besides proportionate crops of corn and small grain. Attached to the premises is a valuable set of wheat and corn Mills, and a Saw-Mill; one Cotton Gin, by water, and another excellent one by horse power, with a new and prime packing screw. Also, a good dwelling-house, with a store-room attached—an extensive distillery, with all the necessary implements. In short, there is not a more complete and desirable establishment in the western part of the state for a man of capital, who wishes to turn his attention to cotton and the other staples of the country. From its situation in a rich cotton-raising settlement, it is also known to be one of the best stands in the country for the mercantile business. It is deemed unnecessary to give any further description, as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises and learn the terms.

Another Tract, of about 150 acres, situated on both sides of the Yadkin River, on one of the main roads leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville. To this tract belongs the Ferry commonly called "Skeen's Ferry."

Another parcel, of about 1200 acres, situated about four and five miles from Salisbury, including Dunn's Mountain.

A small tract, of 75 or 80 acres, situated on the South River.

About 900 acres, lying in Montgomery county, not far below Stokes's Ferry.

Any part of about 7000 acres, commonly called the Flat Swamp lands. Surveys will be made out of this tract, to suit persons wishing to purchase.

Another parcel, of about 1000 acres, on the waters of Muddy Creek, in the county of Burke. On this land is situated one of the most eligible unoccupied seats for an Iron-Works in the state of North-Carolina. It has an abundance of water that can be applied to machinery with a very small expense, owing to the fine fall of the creek. It is also within a reasonable distance of a rich supply of Iron-Ore, that will be sold with the site.

Persons disposed to purchase any of the foregoing lands, may learn terms and particulars by applying, in person or by letter, to either of the subscribers, which will be punctually attended to.

MOSES A. LOCKE,
CHARLES FISHER,
JOHN BEARD, Jun.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1822. 84

Public Sale of Lands.

THE following tracts of land, lying in different sections of Rowan County, will be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday in March next, to satisfy arrears of tax due on said Lands.

Capt. Neblack's Company.		
John Graham	200	Acres.
Samuel Luckey, sen.	84	do.
James Morrow	140	do.
James Speaks	350	do.
Peter Clodfelter	128	do.
Abraham Bunton	144	do.
Samuel Bennon	139	do.
Capt. Shuping's Company.		
John Patterson, (Cabarrus,)	40	Acres.
Capt. Williamson's Company.		
Samuel Lewis	59	Acres.
Lemuel Elliott, sen.	67	do.
Capt. Swink's Company.		
Michael H. Swink	150	Acres.
Capt. Barger's Company.		
Hugh Morgan	40	Acres.
Capt. Wood's Company, (Town.)		
Benjamin P. Pearson,	House and lots.	
Green H. Moss,	House and lots.	
Forks Section.		
The heirs of Wm. Gaither,	40	Acres.

JOHN BEARD, *former Sheriff.*

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1822.——7wt91

30 Dollars Reward.

BROKE JAIL on the night of the 17th instant, a white man and two negroes. The white man is by the name of John Prince, said to have come from Grayson county, Virginia, who was confined on a charge of counterfeiting money; he is about 35 years of age, dark complexion, about five feet ten inches high.—One of the negroes says he came from Charleston, S. C. and that his name is Bill, and is a runaway; he is a trim built fellow, of a middle size and age, has been cropped, or lost a piece of one ear, I think the right ear: The other is of a yellow complexion, heavy built, thick lips, and a small scar on his under lip, supposed to be about 35 years of age, says his name is Owen, and is a runaway from the state of Georgia. It is thought by some that Prince will pass for their master, and perhaps sell them.

Any person that will apprehend them, and confine them in any jail, or bring them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses; or 10 dollars for each or either of them.

WM. ARMFIELD, *Sheriff.*

Greensboro', Guilford Co. N. C.
November 26, 1821. 3mt11M

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Nancy has acted in such manner as has compelled me to resolve upon a final separation from her, and has likewise shown a disposition to involve me as much as possible in debt, since our separation,—I do therefore hereby forewarn all persons from trading with or trusting my wife Nancy on my account or credit, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting, nor have any thing to do with any of her engagements or concerns, further than what I cannot possibly avoid.

EDMUND MARREL.

January 19, 1822.——4w86

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VALUABLE LANDS
for Sale or Rent.

THE subscriber has determined on removing to the state of Tennessee, and wishes to sell his landed estate, viz: The plantation whereon he now lives, containing 240 acres, situated 5¾ miles from Salisbury, on the main road leading from the latter place to Charlotte, York, Chester, Augusta and Milledgeville. This is the most direct road from the North through the central part of this state to the South; and there is no road in this state more travelled. There is a comfortable dwelling-house with a number of rooms, three out-houses for negroes, one loom-house, barn, stables, cribs, &c. all in good repair. The soil is excellent, and well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, rye, and other grain. A sufficient quantity is cleared and under good fence to work six hands to advantage. The situation of this tract is well calculated for any public business: as a house of entertainment it is well known for upwards of thirty years. The local advantages for a public station are great; money could be made here with but very little trouble.

One other tract, containing 205 acres, situated one mile from the above place, on the same road, having no buildings but one cabin; 45 acres of cleared land, and under good fence, well adapted to the culture of any kind of grain. The terms liberal; two and three years, or more, if required, with interest after twelve months. Any gentleman who wishes to purchase or rent, will do well to apply immediately, as I intend leaving the premises in two months.

JOHN BRANDON, Sen.

January 26, 1822.——6w86

Looshatchey Lands

FOR SALE, in West Tennessee, near the Chicasaw Bluff....Viz: 3,660 acres, held by grant to John M'Knitt Alexander, dated 10th of July, 1788, No. 21; about eight miles east of the Mississippi River, and twenty-five miles above the Bluff. This tract is divided into 4 sections.

800 acres, being a late entry on a warrant in the name of said Alexander; lying in 11th district, range 3d, section 7th; about thirty miles north of east from the Bluff.

Plats and descriptions of these Lands will be shown to those who wish to purchase. The lands are good, and well situated. Terms are, one-third to be paid on purchase, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in two years.—No contract will be closed before the 1st day of May, 1822. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH M'KNITT,
Executor of Jno. M'Knitt Alexander.

January 1, 1822. 1amt23A

W. W. Woodward,

NO. 52, south-west corner of Chesnut and 2d streets, Philadelphia, will shortly publish

Jewish Antiquities,

Or, a Course of Lectures on the three first books of Godwin's Moses and Aaron; to which is annexed, a Dissertation on the Hebrew Language....By the late Rev. David Jennings, D. D. Two volumes in one, with useful notes, from the pen of the Rev. C. F. FREY, who is peculiarly qualified, having descended from the Jewish nation, and for a number of years sustained the office of a teacher and Rabbi among that people.

Terms of publication.—First: To be printed in one large octavo volume, of about 500 pages, with three elegant engravings. Second: To be delivered to subscribers, neatly bound, at $3 50. Third: One copy given for every three purchased or subscribed for.

January, 1822. 3wt88

W. W. Woodward,

OF Philadelphia, has made arrangements for printing the Life of the

Rev. Dr. Thomas Scott,

Author of the Commentary on the Scriptures: To which will be added, two very interesting Sermons, occasioned by his death.

January, 1822. 3wt88

Journeymen Tailors.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, three or four sober and industrious Journeymen Tailors, to whom liberal wages and constant employ will be given.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

Salisbury, January 1, 1822.——6 83

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November sessions, 1821: Martin Rendleman *vs.* Samuel Trott.....Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the *Western Carolinian*, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand. 6wt83

JNO. GILES, *Clerk.*

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1821.... Margaret Duffey *vs.* Robert Duffey.....Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of Court, that Robert Duffey, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months, in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer said petition, it will be set for hearing ex parte, and a decree made in favour of the petitioner. Witness *George Graham*, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1821, and in the 46th year of American Independence.

GEO. GRAHAM, *Clerk S. C. L.*

Nov. 24, 1821.——78m3

Constable's Executions

For sale at this Office.

Poetry.

FROM THE RUSSIAN ANTHOLOGY.

THE RICH AND THE POOR MAN.

So goes the world;—if wealthy, you may call
This friend, *That* brother: friends and brothers all:
Though you are worthless—witless—never mind it:
You may have been a stable-boy—what then?
'Tis wealth, good Sir, makes *honorable men.*
You seek respect, no doubt, and *you* will find it.

But if you are poor, heaven help you! though your sire
Had royal blood within him, and though you
Possess the intellect of angels too,
'Tis all in vain;—the world will ne'er inquire
On such a score:—Why should it take the pains!
'Tis easier to weigh purses, sure, than brains.

I saw once a poor devil, keen and clever,
Witty and wise:—he paid a man a visit,
And no one noticed him, and no one ever
Gave him a welcome. "Strange," cried I, "whence is it?"
He walked on this side, then on that,
He tried to introduce a social chat;
Now here, now there,—in vain he tried;
And some
Said by their silence—"Better stay at home."

A rich man burst the door,
As Crœsus rich I'm sure,
He could not pride himself upon his wit
Nor wisdom—for he had not got a bit:
He had what's better,—he had wealth.
What a confusion! all stand up erect—
These crowd around to ask him his health;
These bow in honest duty and respect;
And these arrange a sofa or a chair,
And these conduct him there.
"Allow me, Sir, the honor;" then a bow
Down to the earth—Is't possible to show
Meet gratitude for such kind condescension?
The poor man hung his head,
And to himself he said,
"This is indeed beyond my comprehension:"
Then looking round
One friendly face he found,
And said—"Pray tell me why is wealth preferred
To wisdom?"—"That's a silly question, friend!"
Replied the other—"have you never heard,
A man may lend his store
Of gold or silver ore,
But wisdom none can borrow, none can lend?"

LAWS OF N. CAROLINA.

An act to provide for the execution of process when there shall be no proper officer in the county to execute the same.

I. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That hereafter, if by death, resignation or other cause, there should be no sheriff nor coroner in any county in this state to whom any process, original mesne, or final shall or ought to be directed, from any Superior Court of Law and Equity in this state, the Judge holding said Court, the fact being made to appear to him, shall authorize and command the sheriff of any county adjoining the one to which said process shall or ought to be directed, to serve and execute said process, who shall have the same powers, and receive the same fees, as the proper sheriff of the county should or might have and receive in such cases.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That if any process, original mesne, or final, issuing from any Superior Court of Law and Equity in this state against the sheriff of any county, or his property, or those or their property, where by law he cannot serve, or execute said process, shall or ought to be directed to the coroner of said county, and there shall be no coroner, or he shall resign or refuse to act, and this being made to appear to the Judge holding said Superior Court of Law and Equity, the said Judge shall authorize and command the sheriff of any county adjoining the one to which said process shall or ought to be directed, to serve and execute the said process, who shall have the same powers, and receive the same fees as the coroner would or might have and receive.

III. *Be it further enacted*, That if any process, original mesne or final, issuing from any Superior Court of Law and Equity in this state, against the coroner of any county, or his property, or those or their property, where, by Law, the coroner cannot serve or execute the said process, shall or ought to be directed to the sheriff or other coroner of said county, and there shall be no sheriff, or he shall resign or refuse to act, and there shall be no other coroner in said county, or he shall resign or refuse to act, the Judge holding said Superior Court of Law and Equity, the same being made to appear to him, shall authorize and command the sheriff of any county adjoining the one to which the said process shall or ought to be directed, to serve and execute the said process, who shall have the same powers, and receive the same fees as the sheriff of the county should or might have and receive.

IV. *Be it further enacted*, That if between any two terms of any Superior Court of Law and Equity in this state, there should be no proper officer in any county in this state, to which any process, original mesne or final, of said Court shall or ought to be directed, who can lawfully serve or execute the said process, any Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, or any Judge of the Supreme Court, the same being made to appear to him, shall authorize and command the sheriff of any county, adjoining the one to which the said process shall or ought to be directed, to serve and execute said process, who shall have the same powers, and receive the same fees as the sheriff of the county should or might have and receive.

V. *And be it further enacted*, That if, from any of the causes mentioned in this act, the process, whether original mesne or final, of any Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in this state, shall or cannot be served or executed, any one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, or any Judge of the Supreme Court, shall, it being made to appear to him that such is the case, issue his fiat to the sheriff of any county adjoining the one to which the said process shall or ought to be directed, authorizing him and commanding him to serve and execute said process when placed in his hands; and the Clerk of said County shall direct the process to the sheriff so authorized, who shall have the same powers and receive the same fees as are provided by law for serving and executing such process in other cases.

VI. *And be it further enacted*, That all sheriffs, executing process under the provisions of this act, shall incur the same penalties, and be liable in the same manner as the proper sheriff of the county.

VII. *And be it further enacted*, That this act be in force from and after the ratification thereof.

An act to provide an additional fund for Internal Improvement.

WHEREAS the fund heretofore set apart for internal improvement is found entirely insufficient; for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in addition to the fund for internal improvement, heretofore pledged for that purpose by an act, entitled "an act to create a fund for internal improvement, and to establish a board for the management thereof," there is hereby further pledged and created, a fund, to consist of the dividends of the stock owned by this state in the Banks of Newbern and Cape-Fear, subject, however, to the following conditions: that the fund hereby created shall be subject to the same restrictions and to the future application of the General Assembly, in the same manner as the fund heretofore created: *Provided*, That no payment shall be made by any appropriations to any corporation for the purpose of internal improvement, created exclusively by the authority of this state, unless such corporation shall put itself under the direction of the Board of Internal Improvement.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That the Board of Internal Improvement be, and they are hereby directed to make application to each of the navigation companies created by the authority of this state, for an exact statement of the amount of their capital stock subscribed, the amount paid by subscribers to the said company, the amount due from subscribers, designating from whom, the sum due from each, the nature and extent of their contracts made for improvement, and in what manner the money which has been collected has been disposed of, together with such information as it may be in the power of the company to afford, touching the solvency of the several defaulting subscribers.

III. *And be it further enacted*, That the President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvement ascertain, as soon as may be practicable, of the said navigation companies, whether they are disposed to put the plan and direction of their public works under the care and control of the Board of Internal Improvement of this state, and that they make a report thereof at an early period of the session of the next General Assembly.

IV. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in full force and operation from and after the first day of January next.

The slaves in the United States amount to about 1,531,436. There are foreigners not naturalized, 53,656. Persons engaged in agriculture, 2,065,499. In commerce, 72,397. In Manufactures, 349,247. Those engaged in manufactures, include mechanics of every description.

CONGRESS.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

IN SENATE.....WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

THE SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the building of an additional number of sloops of war for the protection of the commerce of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico; and into the propriety of employing one or more of the frigates or ships of war of the United States for the same purpose.

Thursday, Jan. 24.—Cæsar A. Rodney, a Senator from the State of Delaware, appeared this day, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, from the Committee of Finance, to whom was referred a memorial from the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, reported a bill to amend the charter of the Bank; [authorizing the Bank to appoint an Agent and a Register to sign and countersign the notes of the Bank; and making it penal for any of the officers or servants of the Bank to defraud it or embezzle any of its funds or property.] The bill was passed to a second reading.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Ruggles, on Tuesday, was taken up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to transmit to the Senate, the returns of manufacturing establishments and manufactures, taken by the Marshals of the several States, under the act of the 14th of March, 1820, "providing for taking the fourth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. States, and for other purposes."

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Johnson, of Lou. was taken up for consideration:

Mr. Pleasants thought the designation of sloops of war would confine the scope of the inquiry within too narrow limits, particularly as he presumed a smaller class of vessels would be more suitable for the object in view. He should prefer an enquiry into the expediency of building an additional number of *small* vessels of war, without designating the size. Mr. P. had an objection, also, to the latter part of the resolution, which directs that a part of the naval force be employed in a particular service; because it would be interfering with the proper action of the Executive authority, whose province it is to direct in what manner the naval force shall be employed. Mr. P. moved to amend the resolution conformably to the ideas he had suggested.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, had no objection to the first modification, to substitute "small vessels" for "sloops of war;" but, as to the second proposition, he was not so certain of its propriety, inasmuch as if it was deemed proper to employ a part of the naval force on this special service, an appropriation would be necessary to carry the object into effect.

Mr. Pleasants remarked that the President of the U. States had the power of employing the naval force in any manner he might think proper; and if an extraordinary service of any part of the navy was deemed necessary, by any gentleman, the proper time for the enquiry would be when the annual appropriation for the naval service comes under consideration.

Mr. Johnson said, as the Chairman of the Naval Committee seemed to think the object could be attained without embracing it in the present inquiry, he would assent to the amendment proposed.

Mr. D'Wolf observed, that five or six additional small vessels were certainly very much wanted to protect the commerce of the nation on the coast of Cuba, and elsewhere among the islands; but, as the expediency of increasing the navy by building additional vessels might be doubted; and as a sufficient number of suitable vessels might, at present, very probably be purchased; he suggested the propriety of changing the inquiry into one for providing by *purchase* an additional number of small vessels.

Mr. Otis suggested the propriety of simplifying the resolution into an inquiry for providing by *purchase* or *otherwise*, an additional number of small vessels, "for the better protection of the commerce of the U. States." An expression of the object in terms so general as this, he thought would not trench on the province of the Executive.

Mr. Johnson, for the purpose of accommodating the views of the different gentlemen, while it would answer the object he had in view, modified his motion to read as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the building or purchase of an additional number of small vessels of war, for the protection of the commerce of the U. States.

In this form the resolution was agreed to.

A communication was laid before the Senate by the President, from the Secretary of State, transmitting the returns of the Census in Kershaw District, in S. Carolina.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cannon rose to call the attention of the house to a resolution submitted by him some weeks ago, and now lying on the table. It would be recollected, he said, that, on the reduction of the army by Congress at the last session, a different organization had been given to it by the Senate than was proposed by a large majority of the house—which change, he believed, would not have received the sanction of a majority of the house, but for the lateness of the period at which the bill, with the amendment, was returned from the Senate. The difference of the expense of maintaining the military establishment as at present organized, Mr. C. said, was vastly greater than it would have been if otherwise organized. He had, for the information of the House, made an estimate, not only of the amount of public money which would be saved by re-organizing the army, but also of the probable number of officers that would be discharged if the army should be re-organized according to the resolution which he had moved, and now meant to call up. Mr. C. here proceeded to state that, should Congress pursue the course which he proposed, the total number of officers of each grade disbanded, including both Infantry and Artillery, and including the General Staff, would be—

5 Colonels,	salary of $2,400	each.
5 Lieut. Colonels	2,148	
5 Mojors	1,860	

15 Field Officers in all.

5 Regimental Qr. Masters,	$849	per annum
5 Sergeant Majors	849	do.
5 Q. M. Sergeants,	849	do.
5 Adjutants,	120	additional taken from line.
5 Paymasters,	1908	per annum.

25 of the Regimental Staff.

53 Captains—35 of Infantry, $1044 per annum, and 18 of Artillery, $1428 per annum.
71 First Lieutenants—35 of Infantry, $849, and 36 of Artillery, at $1176, per annum
72 Second Lieutenants—35 of Infantry, $813, and 36 of Artillery, at $1176 per annum.

195 Commissioned Officers of Companies, and 549 Sergeants, Coporals, Artificers, and Musicians, at an average of $300 each per annum.

Making an aggregate number of 784 Officers to be disbanded, being surplus officers over the number which would be necessary when the army was properly organized. The whole amount per annum saved by this re-organization, would be $428,247 96, leaving out of view the reduction of the General Staff, which, if included by a proportionate reduction, or that fixed on by the House last session, would augment the annual saving by the re-organization, to at least 450,000 dollars.

Mr. C. said, he had not risen for the purpose of making a long argument on the subject of this resolution. It could not be denied, he said, that the period of the session has now arrived when, if it was proper to look at the subject, it ought to be referred to the consideration of the Committee on Military Affairs. On the subject of retaining so large a number of officers in service, he was, he said, decidedly opposed to it. He believed it would be impossible for those officers, however disposed to do their duty, to render any service to the government—inasmuch as an army organized, or rather disorganized, as it now is, could not be of as much service, either for peace or for war, as if it were organized as he now proposed.—For, said he, as you multiply officers, you throw an incumbrance on the army, and place the highminded individuals who fill its offices in a most disagreeable situation—that is, being in the employment of the government without having any duty whatever to perform. As this resolution proposed merely an inquiry, he hoped there would be no opposition to it. Perhaps, he said, other changes in the organization of the army might be thought necessary, particularly the consolidation of the ordnance with the artillery. If so, he hoped the military committee would report accordingly.

The House having agreed to *consider* the resolution, in the following words:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of re-organizing the regular army, (so that companies into different corps contain the number of non-commissioned officers and privates they did previous to the reduction and organization made under the act of the last session of Congress;) and that said committee inquire into the expediency of disbanding the supernumerary officers, and reducing the general staff.

Mr. Cocke said, he had rather that the resolution should not confine the committee to any specific alteration in the army. Let the committee, said he, have the subject referred to them generally: they can then examine every branch of the service, and make such alterations as the public interest may require. The committee might feel disposed to disband a part of the officers, and retain part. But, if the resolution passed in its present shape, the committee would be precluded from taking such a course. He hoped his friend would alter the resolution so as to bring the whole subject fully before the military committee.

Mr. Cannon said, that his object was to bring the whole subject fully before the committee. He had no wish to limit its inquiries, having the highest confidence in them, that they would make such report as the good of the service and the situation of the country require. He therefore modified his motion, so as to make the proposed inquiry *general*.

Thus modified, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Buchanan submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire and report to this house the causes why no part of the sum of 243,609 dollars and 41 cents, the amount imposed as fines by court martials held under the authority of the United States on Militiamen within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for delinquencies which occurred during the late war with Great Britain, has yet been received into the Treasury: how much of the said sum has been collected from the delinquents by the late Marshal and the present Marshals of Pennsylvania and their deputies, respectively, and what are the names and places of residence of such deputies; how much of the money collected remains in the hands of the deputies, and how much has been paid over by them to their respective principals; who are the sureties of the late Marshal, John Smith, and of his deputies, respectively; what is the amount of each of their bonds, and what is the prospect of recovering the whole or any part of the money remaining in their hands; what cases have heretofore prevented the institution of suits against the said John Smith, his deputies and their sureties, to recover the militia fines retained by them respectively, and under what authority, by whom and to whom, the sum of 41,531 dollars and 77 cents has been paid out of the said fines to defray the expenses of the Courts Martial by which they were assessed.

In offering this resolution, Mr. Buchanan said, that a sense of duty, and not a desire to give trouble and cast reflections upon any officer of this government, compelled him to bring before this house the subject of the collection of militia fines from delinquent militiamen in Pennsylvania. He would, he said, state the facts connected with it, and which were so many reasons why the resolution should pass, without doing more at the present time. The State of Pennsylvania during the late war furnished her full proportion of men and of money to the general government to enable them to carry on the contest. She furnished more than her quota of volunteers and militia. It however happened, that, owing to the pious and peaceful habits of the People of that State, conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, there occurred, in obtaining the number of men required by draft, a great number of delinquencies; which were more than made up by volunteers. It followed, therefore, that whilst Pennsylvania, as a state, can with pride and with pleasure declare that she fulfilled, in the most ample manner, all her federal obligations, yet there was a very large proportion of her citizens fined as delinquent militiamen. From the letter of the Secretary of War, of Feb. 14, 1821, it appeared, that out of nine states, on the citizens of which militia fines were assessed, and from eight of which returns have been received, the fines assessed on citizens of Pennsylvania amount to a larger sum than all the fines assessed on the citizens of seven of the states:

The assessment on Pennsylvania amounted to	$243,609 21
On New Hampshire, New-York, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, East Tennessee, West Tennessee,	240,076

These fines were assessed, chiefly, if not altogether, within the years 1813, 1814, and 1815; and, strange and wonderful as it may appear, not one cent of that large amount assessed on citizens of Pennsylvania has yet reached the Treasury of the U. States. It is within my own knowledge, said Mr. B. that very large sums of this money have been collected by the deputy marshals, and much distress has been spread over the country in levying these fines from the poorer classes of the citizens within our state.—It is very natural that every state in the Union, particularly Pennsylvania, should be anxious to have the darkness which hangs over this subject dispelled, and the guilty agents exposed to the light of day. It is possible that by an investigation something may be obtained; if not, the authors of the shameful frauds which have been perpetrated will be dragged from the concealment in which they now lurk. On the 4th Dec. 1820, at the instance of a gentleman from Pennsylvania, a resolution was passed by this house calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information on the subject, which for some cause or other remained unanswered, but on the 2d Jan. 1821, was renewed. And, said Mr. B. what answer has been given to it? It consists of six clauses, answers to which would embrace all the information we desire. The answer to the 1st is a letter from the present Marshal, which Mr. B. read, from which, he said, it appeared that almost three years had been suffered to expire since this communication, and it does not appear that any measures have been taken to secure the books and papers.

The department could therefore communicate no information on the subject. The second query, how much money had been received into the Treasury, on account of these fines, was easily answered: not a cent has been received. The 3d query the department is unable to answer, except that $3671 30 in the hands of the present marshal, and $3,546 60 in the hands of Lewis Deffebach, one of his deputies in Bucks county. The 4th query, as to the names of the deputies and the sureties of the marshal, was not answered. Indeed, it appeared that the department never either inquired or knew who were the sureties of the marshal, or who were his deputies or sureties. It appeared, further, that no action had ever yet been instituted against the marshal or his deputies on these bonds, except against one of the deputies. The object, therefore, Mr. B. said, of his resolution, was to obtain the information which the former vote of the house had failed to procure, &c. &c.

The motion of Mr. B. was read, and, according to the rule of the House, lies on the table for one day.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, FEB. 12, 1822.

The mail from Fayetteville failed *again* last week. We are really at a loss to account for these repeated failures, though doubtless the contractor has good and sufficient reasons for thus suspending our intercourse with Fayetteville, Cheraw, Charleston, &c. But good as they may be, it would certainly afford no little satisfaction to know when they will cease to operate, and the embargo be removed. At this season of the year, when planters are taking their cotton to market, and are anxious to learn their prices, a failure of the mail is doubly vexatious. If these failures should be owing to any neglect, we hope it may be discovered and reported to the General Post-Office, so that the penalty may be inflicted. Is it not the duty of Post Masters to look into such things?

Mr. *Cannon* has again opened his battery upon our harmless little army, which, heaven knows, is incapable, in its present reduced condition, of injuring any body. It is now a mere skeleton: but it seems he is determined to *cannonade* it till nothing but the head and tail are left. But he will spend his ammunition to no purpose. Weak as it is, it will be able, we think, to withstand his paper shots. We doubted very much the policy of reducing it at the last session; but we acquiesced in the wisdom of the majority. At this time, however, we believe neither the people, nor the state of the Treasury, nor the *dis*-organization of the army, (as Mr. Cannon terms it,) calls for such a measure. Any further reduction will not be popular: and if Mr. Cannon expects, by this renewed attack, to obtain the thanks or applause of the people, he will find, we believe, that he has *shot* wide of his mark.

The army is now organized with a view to future emergencies; so that should we unexpectedly be involved in a war, we might not be exposed to the danger of depending on an entirely undisciplined force, both as to officers and men. Every body knows the loss of lives, time, and money, during the beginning of the last war, which resulted, in most instances, from the want of skill and experience; and is it not wise, is it not a duty, to guard against a recurrence of these evils? The present organization of the army is calculated, in some measure, to do this. Under the present arrangement, it could be very considerably enlarged, without materially increasing the number of officers: and in case of future events rendering such an enlargement necessary, these officers, whom Mr. Cannon is so anxious to shove out of the service, would be of infinitely more benefit to the country than all the money which could possibly be saved by disbanding them: they might, moreover, save lives as valuable to the nation as even Mr. Cannon himself. He should think of this.

THE BANKRUPT BILL

Has been brought forward in the House of Representatives, and the discussion has been opened by Mr. Sergeant, in a lengthy speech. The Intelligencer apprehends it will be debated at great length; and we are not disposed in the least to doubt it. Its fate is uncertain. "The talent and the members of the House of Representatives," says the Intelligencer, "appear to be more divided on the subject than on any other question of equal importance we can recollect—with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Calhoun's Internal Improvement Bill, which passed the House of Representatives by a majority of *two* votes. Such *may* be the fate of the Bankrupt Bill." Such may it not be, is our wish: it is of too partial a character. We see no reason or justice in extending its provisions to one class of citizens only, to the exclusion of all others; and that class not always the most meritorious. If a Bankrupt Law be necessary for the relief of one honest debtor, it is equally so for another. If relief be extended to the broken merchant, why not to the ruined manufacturer and agriculturist? Surely the one is neither more meritorious, nor more deserving our sympathy, than the other. The people, we believe, will never sanction any law, so partial in its operations, so limited in its benefits.

But to place the subject in a stronger point of view, let us refer to facts: By the late census we learn, that the number of persons engaged in agriculture, is 2,065,499; in manufactures, 349,247; while in commerce, it is only 72,397. Is it possible that this small number, that 72,397 persons, can have greater claims on our humanity or our sympathy, than two millions of our yeomanry, the real stamina of the nation? But this, it may be said, is not a correct view of the subject; as most of these agriculturists are persons of very small capital, and one third of them, perhaps, of none at all: and in respect to manufacturers, the estimate embraces every description of manufactures, from the most simple to the most intricate; from the petty manufacture of corsetts and lotions, to the construction of steam engines and the various and intricate machinery of a cotton factory: It would be useless, therefore, that the provisions of a Bankrupt Law should extend to all these, two-thirds or one half of whom very probably never could be benefited by them. That it is unnecessary that they should embrace all these classes, we admit; but then it does not follow that the *whole* of one class should be selected, to the exclusion of *all* of every other. But how many of the 72,000 engaged in commerce, are men of extensive capital? how many of them are importers? Were the real number known, it would, we think, place the injustice of the Bill in a still stronger light. If the Bill were framed so as to include all, or even to restrict its benefits to persons of a certain capital, and over, whether engaged in agriculture, commerce, or manufactures, it would obviate many of the objections which lie so heavily against it in its present shape. It would be more consonant to the genius of our institutions, and less aristocratic in its principles; and would meet the approbation of a far greater number than it can ever hope to should it pass in its present form.

COMMUNICATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I am one of your subscribers for the *Western Carolinian*, which I receive every Wednesday, though so late that I seldom read it before evening; when, scarcely having commenced, imagining to myself a pleasant entertainment, my good neighbor *Stingy* comes, and says he wishes to get my paper. I tell him I have not yet read it; (hoping thereby he would apologize for the unseasonableness of his request;) but, notwithstanding, he may read it, and so lend it. I am sometimes (tho' seldom) so fortunate as to get it the next day; if so, after supper I sit down, and having perused a part of some interesting extract, I hear a knock at the door; expecting to see some of my good customers, I open it, and, sure enough, Mr. *Busybody* wants to see some act of the Legislature; though half distracted that I must leave my interesting history, I give it to him, at the same time I go to a friend of mine to read the remainder. On my return, I find Mr. *Bareface* at my house, saying (mirabile dictu!) that he wanted to get the paper to see whether his advertisement was inserted; I render my excuse, and he leaves me with a forced utterance of "good evening." Having again, by some good fortune, got the paper into my hands, in comes some rustic clown with, "do you take the Western Carolinian?" I answer in the affirmative. "Well," says he, "they say there is such a great piece in it, and I want to see it." I accommodate the gentleman thus far, and having read it, he gives me the thanks,—"I declare I must take it home to show my people."

Thus, Messrs. Editors, I scarce ever satisfactorily read one of the papers; and it not unfrequently happens that I never get them again; or if I do, they are so dirty, greasy, and torn, that they are not fit to be filed. I wish this as a hint to all my tormentors, that they may either subscribe, or quit their unwelcome effrontery.

A CITIZEN.

Lincolnton, Jan. 5, 1822.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The following extract of a speech was related to me by a Choctaw Interpreter, in 1821. It was delivered by a Choctaw Chief, who, as Mr. Jefferson once observed, as a soldier and a prince, might do honor to any nation in Europe. The speech was in reply to the threats of an American Commissioner, then holding a treaty with the Choctaws; and, as a specimen of eloquence, we think it may rebuke the genius of our own times:

"Tell me not of blood—I was born
"a warrior. I was not born as other
"men are, of a woman—I was never
"nourished by the breast, or cherished
"by the affection of a mother—a dark
"cloud arose in the west, and from that
"cloud there came a stream of light-
"ning, which struck and shattered to
"its root a huge pine—and thence

"sprang Tushma-la-ha, with rifle gun,
"scalping knife and tomahawk, ready
"for war.—If our father (the Presi-
"dent) say war, here is the breast that
"is first to the foe. Tushma-la-ha's
"step is foremost to the battle :—but
"if he say peace, I say peace :—but
"tell me not of blood—Tushma-la-ha
"fears not blood—he delights in it."

AN ITINERANT.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

OUR COUNTY COURTS.

Ignorance is not a crime,
Yet it is a great evil.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Much complaint has been heard against the irregular manner of doing business in our County Courts; and every one, only tolerably well acquainted with court affairs, must admit that there is cause of complaint. It cannot be expected that the County Courts should be well managed, so long as we are destitute of Justices "learn'd in the law," to preside on the Bench. Nor can we calculate on getting lawyers to act as Justices of the Peace, under our defective Judiciary system; but there is little doubt that a considerable reform might be made in the mode of doing business in those courts. I shall not attempt, at present, to point out any particular defects; my object in writing this short communication is nothing more than merely to give a hint that something should be done.

SOLON.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

No. II.

TO THE BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

GENTLEMEN: In the remarks which I shall hereafter submit to your observation, I shall pursue the division that you have adopted in your report. Residing among mountains, I shall say but little about inlets. Yet common sense dictates that if ever the state is to rank among those termed commercial, the first attention is due to this subject. My ignorance will excuse me from giving a preference to this or to that scheme of obtaining this desirable issue; while my desire for the dignity and benefit of the state induces me to hope that some person or company, of information and enterprize, will devise some practicable plan of removing the barriers at the mouths of our rivers, and carry what they plan into execution. The wreath of the warriour is a fading weed, when compared with the just desert of such public benefactors as those will be, who shall bring the wealth of the world within our reach, and shall give our produce the choice of the markets in the world.

Your second division relates to our primary rivers and incorporated companies. On this part of the subject a very formidable objection, so at least it is thought by those who urge it, if we may allow the frequency and confidence with which they produce it as proof of their sincerity, lies to the course heretofore pursued by the state in regard to the navigation of the rivers. The objection, by the time it reaches one, whatever may be its original shape, may be represented as alleging that the funds of the state have been and are too much divided to be efficient any where. That the better way would be, to abandon all but some one important river, and to bend the whole strength of the state to such river, until it receives all the assistance which we can give it, and so proceed from point to point, and from river to river, until the whole is completed. The usual reply is, that whereas the funds of the state are the common property of the state, therefore it is unreasonable to expect a peaceful acquiescence in so partial a distribution of the public favours. Now my own opinion is, that the very use we have for a board of internal improvement is, to make a judicious selection of the most proper objects of public patronage. Were I to direct the efforts of the incorporated companies, I would, according to my present notions, commence the operations invariably at or near the mouths of the rivers, and work upwards. This course has this obvious reason to support it, that every mile which it amended or made navigable, brings trade so much nearer to the mountains; whereas all the work done on the upper part of the water courses must, in the nature of things, be of very little use while any obstruction remains below them. And should those obstructions, at any point, be insuperable, or beyond the means of the company to remove, all the labor and expense incurred above them would be of little value. The narrows of the Yadkin, for instance, would require great expenditures to make a water navigation around them,—and every other expedient detracts not a little from the importance of the upper navigation; whereas any improvement made on the river below, would be entirely free from the apprehensions here suggested. But here, also, we discover the propriety of having men of intelligence to compose a board for the purpose of superintending the application of those moneys which have been subscribed on behalf of the state. Permit me, Gentlemen, to hope that you will weigh well the objects of improvement, and draw upon the funds under your direction for the furtherance of those objects which may appear, upon mature consideration, best calculated to promote the interests of the state. When other things are equal, aid and encourage those the most who appear most to despond.

I am aware that the mouths of some of our important rivers are in South-Carolina. The Peedee is already, or soon will be, made navigable as high as the line of that state. We may then progress upwards to the narrows, and if our resources are sufficient, proceed to operate upon the place by canalling, if practicable; and if we can conquer the difficulties there presented, we might afterwards proceed towards the head of the river. As to the waters which fall into the Santee, perhaps but little more is expected to be done to Broad river: But the Catawba should await the issue of the grand efforts that South-Carolina is now making at Rocky Mount. If success attends those efforts, and the minor obstructions should also be overcome to the line of that state, then we shall have ample encouragement for continuing to ascend from the point at which they leave off, through a country of large resources, to be benefited by the navigation of the Catawba, to the highest point susceptible of such navigation. This method of procedure is supported by the conduct of the Roanoke Navigation Company, whose principal expenditure has been bestowed on the falls near Halifax, and who speak of continuing to ascend as their means may allow. It is the dictate of common sense, and appears to me so obvious, that I wonder it should ever have been questioned.

I hope, Gentlemen, you will not think that these loose hints of an obscure individual are offered in the spirit of an arrogant dictator. I have no interest, but in common with my fellow-citizens, in the success of those matters committed to your special supervision. But a hint may sometimes come from the most ignorant, that may suggest important improvements to their superiours.

A FARMER.

FIRE!

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 24.

It rarely becomes our painful duty to announce so distressing a circumstance as that which occurred this morning.—That spacious Building reared by the munificence and humanity of our Fellow Citizens, THE ORPHAN ASYLUM, is reduced to ashes!—About 3 o'clock the Matron was aroused from her sleep by some of the Children in the adjoining room, complaining of the house being full of smoke.—She and her daughter immediately got up, and on reaching the door leading to the cellar, discovered it to be in a blaze.—She immediately hastened to the Children's apartments to assist them in their escape;—by the time this was effected, the interior of the building was enwrapt in flames.—Not a vestige of this beautiful edifice remains, but cracked and tottering walls. All that was under the roof of a combustible nature has been destroyed, and nearly one hundred Orphans suddenly driven from their benevolent Asylum entirely destitute. From twenty to twenty-five of these little unfortunates are still missing, but it is confidently hoped they escaped the fury of the flames, and have received protection from some of the benevolent neighbors.

Perhaps there never has been an event in our city, so strongly calculated to excite public commiseration and regret—or which so loudly calls for prompt and liberal relief:—and we feel confident, that the mere statement of this melancholy fact will be a sufficient appeal to the humanity and generosity of our fellow citizens.

A consideration which ought further to excite the sympathy of the charitable towards the objects of this institution, is, that at the last annual report there remained in the Treasurer's hands little more than two hundred dollars—a sum, even if this calamity had been averted, utterly inadequate to meet the numerous demands of the establishment.

The Widow's Asylum, on the adjoining lot, fortunately escaped, although several times in danger.—*Phil. Gaz.*

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have ascertained that most, if not all, of the missing children have been found. Several of the poor "little ones" had taken shelter in the neighboring privies, and were found almost perished with fear and cold.

Since the distressing fire of last night, which consumed to ashes the Orphan's Asylum, a number of the children belonging to the Institution are missing.

As it is presumed they may have wandered from the place, or been taken into the families of some of the citizens, those who have received any of them into their houses or possess any intelligence respecting them, will confer a particular favor by giving speedy information to Miss Dorsey, No. 189, Arch street, or to any of the managers.

DISTRESSING FIRE.

COLUMBIA, JAN. 22.—On Tuesday evening the 15th inst. about 8 o'clock, the house occupied by Misses Blackburns was discovered to be on fire.—The house consisted of a main building, and two detached wings, and the fire originated in the east wing. It spread rapidly over the building, and before any effectual resistance could be made, the main building was also enveloped in the devouring element, and both were speedily reduced to ashes. In the wing where the fire commenced, were deposited all the valuables belonging to the family, consisting of papers, money, furniture, dresses, &c. and so rapid was the progress of the fire, that all were entirely consumed. By this distressing event, a large trunk of mathematical and astronomical manuscripts, belonging to Professor Blackburn, the result of a life of laborious study, together with a collection of specimens of drawings, &c. which his daughters had been for years accumulating, were in a few moments consumed. —Even the dresses, and a pocket book containing the money, belonging to the young ladies, were lost. Seldom has destruction made surer work. The situation of these amiable and accomplished young ladies, is truly distressing.

Telescope.

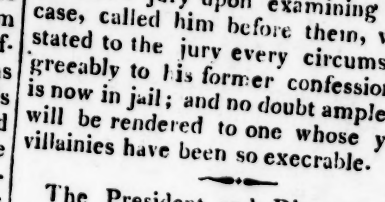
From the Richmond Enquirer.

Seldom have the inhabitants of Virginia been presented with a more tragical scene, than was witnessed in Mecklenburg. James Hunt, who lives near Spanish Grove in this county, his three daughters, one about 18 years old, one about 12, and the youngest about eight, and a negro boy about the age of thirteen, were all the persons belonging to his family. Mr. Hunt having gone to Richmond, left his three daughters and the negro boy at home. On Thursday evening, the 13th of Dec. the eldest daughter chastised the boy for some misconduct At their usual hour the three girls went to bed, their bedding having been previously placed on the floor near the fire. A short time before day the girls caused the boy to make a fire, and again went to sleep, but they soon slept the sleep of death; for the boy, irritated by the chastisement lately received, and instigated by a diabolical desire of revenge, as soon as he perceived them tranquil, horridly murdered the three sisters as they lay asleep, by beating out their brains with an axe. Having remained after the perpetration of the murder until day, he took whatever he imagined valuable to him, and set fire to the house, which was burnt down, and every article of Hunt's household furniture was consumed: several persons who saw the fire, hastened to the spot and got the girls out before they were entirely consumed. But so deformed were they by the fire, that no human beings ever presented a more horrible appearance. Upon taking the boy up, he confessed every circumstance. A coroner's jury upon examining into the case, called him before them, when he stated to the jury every circumstance agreeably to his former confessions. He is now in jail; and no doubt ample justice will be rendered to one whose youthful villainies have been so execrable.

The President and Directors of the State Bank, at their meeting on Tuesday last, appointed Hugh Campbell, Esq. President of their Branch at Fayetteville, in the place of Dr. B. Robinson, resigned.—*Raleigh Register.*

Count Bertrand and de Montholon, in a letter to the newspapers, deny that any of the works published as Bonaparte's, (such as the Manuscript from St. Helena, Secret Memoirs, Napoleon, painted by himself, &c.) have proceeded from that individual. They further disavow the Memoirs announced under his name.

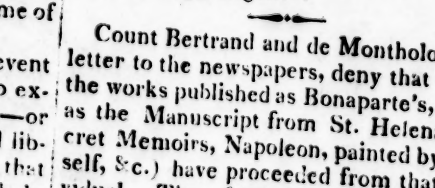
Calvin's (the reformer) mode of expression was rather coarse. Luther had, in one of his writings, called him a declaimer; and Calvin, to justify himself from such a title, breaks out—"Your whole school is nothing but a stinking stye of pigs. Dog! do you understand me? Do you understand me, madman? Do you understand me, you great beast?"



MARRIED,

In this county, on the 31st ultimo, by Jacob Krider, Esq. Mr. *Eli Campbell*, to Miss *Martha Renshaw*, both of this county.

In this county, on the 31st ultimo, by Richard Harris, Esq. Mr. *Henry Teal*, to Miss *Susan Wilhelm*.



DIED,

Of a short illness, near Knoxville, Ten. on the 4th of December last, JOHN A. MONTGOMERY, Attorney at Law. In the dispensations of Divine Providence, an event rarely occurs more to be regretted, than the death of this amiable young man. "His age 27; his death sudden: himself cut down in the prime of life, amidst all the vivacity and vigor of manhood, while his breasts were full of milk and his bones full of marrow." Mr. Montgomery was a young man of the fairest promise. His character was unexceptionable. With the warmest and most benevolent heart, he possessed an agreeable deportment, a conciliating address, and an amiable disposition, which gained him the esteem and admiration of all who knew him. To an excellent education Mr. Montgomery united a strong and vigorous intellect: his mind was of the first order. At an early period he commenced the study of Law under the Hon. Hugh L. White. He commenced the practice of law when he was very young; but in strength of understanding and extensive knowledge of the law, there were few then to excel him. His advancement in his profession since has been rapid; and at his death there were but few lawyers of his age his equal. "But just as the cedar began to tower, and promised ere long to be the pride of the wood and prince among the neighboring trees, behold! the axe is laid unto the root; the fatal blow struck; and all its branching honours tumbled to the dust."

[COMMUNICATED.

A LIST OF
Military Land Warrants

ISSUED to the President and Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, since the sitting of the last General Assembly.

No. of Warrant.	Original Claimants.	No. of Warrant.	Original Claimants.
665	James Ammins	843	John Needham
666	Peter Rough	844	Jesse Nettles
667	Jesse Rowell	845	Abisha Oliver
668	Jack Rock	846	Patrick O'Kelly
673	Wm. Richards	847	Leonard Parker
674	Nathaniel Harris	848	Samuel Parker
677	William Logan	849	Thomas Peavey
678	John Wonks	850	Drury Perkinson
679	Hains White	851	John Roberts
680	Moses Stearn	852	John Richardson
681	Michael Scantlin	853	Wm. Rochester
682	John M'Kean	854	Charles Stewart
695	William Clifton	855	Benj. Stedman
696	Sim. Christophers	856	James Scott
697	William Barber	857	Martin Slayers
698	Hardy Cheshire	858	William Shield
699	Arthur Arnold	859	Jesse Siddle
700	John Brevard	860	Thomas Sillard
701	Richard Ward	861	William Talton
702	Knibb Wynn	862	Andrew Vanoy
703	Peter Duncan	863	Joseph J. Wade
704	Gilbert Miller	864	James Yarkize
705	William Womack	865	Elisha White
706	Right Bass	866	Thomas Walker
707	William Wynn	867	John Burges
708	Samuel M'Dowg	868	Lewis Weaver
709	Thomas Ward	881	Eli Ely
710	Thos. Warwick	882	John Edwards
711	Edward Fossett	883	James Holden
712	Abiel Andrews	884	Thomas Loyd
718	Randol Bryant	885	Thomas Tucker
719	Benj. Bennett	886	William Douglas
720	Collin Brown	887	George Harrison
721	William Boling	888	David Jones
722	John Booth	889	Hardy Ridley
723	Thos. Blackleach	890	Edmund Blount
724	Jesse Benton	891	Willis Davis
725	Job Butts	892	John Burrows
726	Christ. Brannon	893	Job Mitchell
727	William Conner	894	John Southerland
728	John Conley	895	Isaac Roberts
729	Charles Connor	896	Gabriel Terrell
730	John Condon	897	Etheldred Bosman
731	John Darby	898	Allen Baggott
732	William Ford	899	Henry Jason
733	Thomas Hewings	900	Bartlet Moreland
734	James Hilliard	901	Robert Palmer
735	Elisha Hubbart	902	William Shepard
736	Hardy Hines	903	William Hill
737	Malcom M'Daniel	904	Larie Linch
738	Matthew Newly	905	Charles Richards
739	Ed'wd Pendleton	906	James Chambers
740	James King, sen.	907	Ezekiel Griffin
741	Hezekiah Rice	908	Nichols Edmunds
742	Anth'y. Simmons	909	Benjamin Caffield
743	Adam Sykes	910	Howell Gee
744	Philip Thomas	911	Solomon Cooper
745	William Townly	912	Thomas Watson
746	John Tillery	913	George Close
747	Matthew White	914	Joseph Hodges
748	Henry Wiggins	915	David Walden
749	Thomas Bullock	916	Robert Williams
750	Baxter Boland	917	Benjamin Bird
	[returned & filed.]	918	Josiah Green
751	William Baker	919	Gerrard Craig
752	Robert Brewer	920	William Groves
753	Henry Coker	921	Richard Bradley
754	Dennis Dowling	922	Jno. Cheesborough
755	James Gilliham	923	Robert Duncan
756	Thomas Grisurt	924	Peter Kippey
757	Jacob Moore	925	William Huel
758	Matthew Warren	926	Robert Singleton
759	Hercules Ryan	927	Jethro Lassiter
760	George Redner	928	Levi West
761	Samuel Scott	929	Henry Blurton
762	Nathaniel Weal	930	William Roark
765	Negro Brutus	931	William Kennedy
766	Negro Frederick	932	Wm. Washington
767	John Hardy	933	Daniel Wade
768	Joel Martin	934	Thomas Whitley
769	Josiah Miller	935	John Cottle
770	Thomas Hutson	936	James Piner
771	Matthew Brickel	937	William Scantlin
772	John Bagnall	938	William Turpin
773	Henry Brantley	939	William Yates
774	David Burnett	940	Joseph Hyman
775	Charles Craben	941	Isham Carns
776	Martin Cole	942	Thomas Goff
777	Cubit	943	Lewis Outlaw
778	William Haygood	944	Joseph White
779	Jeremiah Messer	945	William Elks
780	William Stemm	946	John Arnold
781	Henry Vize	947	Samuel Burrows
782	Peter Brown	948	Richard Wheabey
783	Christ. Barlow	949	William Neil
784	Moses Byrd	950	Jacob Waddle
785	James Balentine	951	John Curtis
786	Richard Cordle	952	John Low
787	William Fox	961	Matthias Brickle
788	Wm. Flemming	962	Thomas Kent
789	Black Garrick	963	James Kelton
790	Benjamin Patrick	964	Samuel W. Lewis
791	John Foney	965	Jerome M'Mullen
792	Daniel Twigg	966	Joseph Miles
794	John Atkinson	967	John Morning
795	John Baker	968	Drury Chavous
796	Samuel Bradley	969	John Cumminger
797	John Boon	970	John Cook
798	Lewis Biddlehizer	971	Jacob Hafner
799	Joseph Beaumont	972	Isaac Cornelius
800	Joseph Cook	973	Thomas Pierson
801	John Cook	974	Richard D. Cook
802	John Campbell	975	Caleb Koen
803	David Conn	976	Robert Calf
804	Edward Cox	977	William Hurley
805	Charles Coleman	978	Josiah Daws
812	David Easter	985	Ebenezer Blackley
813	John Erwin	986	David Broadwell
814	William Ewell	987	Burrel Davis
815	Joshua Fenton	988	Thomas Little
816	Robert Griffin	989	Jeremiah Modlin
817	James Gunn	990	Michael Leoney
818	Stephen Harris of Darnall's company.	991	Richard Bond
		992	John Pickard
819	Burrell Hughes	993	James Faddles
820	John Hart	994	Thomas Pyot
821	Stephen Harris of Stedman's comp'y.	995	William Ward
		996	Richard Lucas
822	Shadrach Homes	997	Joshua Stocks
823	Samuel Hollowell	998	William Kinkaid
824	James Hall	999	William Risk
825	Thomas Hill	1019	Armwell Herron
826	George Hill	1020	George Richards
827	Thomas Hopkins	1021	P. Harrington
806	Thomas Cook	979	Sam. Norsworthy
807	Aaron Davis	980	George Nicholas
808	James Dupree	981	James Roper
809	George Dixon	982	Robert Harper
810	Thomas Endless	983	Richard Martin
811	Thomas Eburn	984	Caleb Albertson
828	Thomas Hicks	1022	Charles Haslip
829	Littleton Johnston	1023	John Donnelly
830	James Jennings	1024	Benjamin Dorland
831	Thomas Jeffries	1025	Broton Jones
832	Elijah Jenkins	1026	Francis Jack
833	Jacob Kittle	1027	Bryan Montague
834	Archibald Kennedy	1028	Sam. Montague
835	John Ledum	1029	Job Ward
836	John Liscombe	1030	Timothy Plumpus
837	Willis Marshall	1031	Wm. Stewart
838	Charles Mixom	1032	Jacob Owens
839	John Moore	1033	Sam. Goodman
840	Bryan Madry	1034	Wm. Gregory
841	Samuel M'Elroy	1035	David Charney
842	Joseph M'Daniel		3M87

Published by order of the General Assembly.

NOTICE.

SOME time in August, 1819, a certain Mr. David Davis brought into this ... gro fellow named OWEN, with several others. The said Owen he hired out in the neighbourhood of Lexington, N. C. until some time last summer; the time expired, and the said Davis not appearing, the fellow remained in the employment of the person who had previously hired him, until some time in November last, when the Messrs. Wm. and Thomas Cliftons, of Hillsborough, came and took possession of the fellow without showing any authority for so doing. The said fellow Owen returned into the neighbourhood about the 1st instant; and as I have hitherto had him in my employ, I have taken him into my possession and shall retain him until the proper owner applies, should the said Davis not appear and claim the said fellow. He is about five feet nine or ten inches high, of a yellow complexion, and appears to be about 28 years of age.

JAMES TYER.

Rowan County, N. C. Jan. 21, 1822. 3wt90p

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a large and choice selection of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Just received from Charleston, Philadelphia and New-York; which will be sold at fair prices, and all kinds of country produce received in exchange. His customers and the public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY.

December, 1821. 3mt91

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers 220 acres of Land for sale, lying in Wilkes county, immediately on both sides of Rede's River, about eight miles north of Wilkesborough. There are about 50 acres of land opened, and in tolerable repair, most superbly adapted to the culture of corn and wheat; and there are also on it a most excellent Orchard and Mill-Seat. Any person wishing to become further acquainted with said premises, or being desirous of purchasing, will apply to H. B. Satterwhite, or Wesley Reynolds, Esq'rs. in Wilkesborough, or to myself in Salisbury.

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

January 29, 1822. 6wt91

Yadkin Navigation

COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Stockholders of said company will be held at the house of Mrs. Ann Smith, in the county of Montgomery, on Thursday, the 28th day of February next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. D. MURPHEY, *Pres't.*

Jan. 16, 1822. 5wt90

Public House to Rent.

ON Friday, the 22d of February, will be rented, at the Court-House in Salisbury, the large and commodious House and premises now occupied by Capt. Thomas Holton.

Also, at the same time and place, two back Lots, belonging to the estate of the late Francis Coupee.

THOS. HOLMES,
JACOB FISHER,
Guardians to heirs of F. Coupee.

Salisbury, Feb. 4, 1822. 3wt89

Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the subscriber, (living near Salem,) on the 16th Dec. last, a dark bay Horse, between 14 and 15 hands high, and about 11 years old; has a few white hairs in his forehead, a roach'd mane, and a few white spots (saddle marks) on his back. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said horse to me, or give information so that I get him.

JOHN WATERSON.

January 28, 1822. 3wt89

Grampus Waggoner.

WILL be sold, on the 19th of this inst. at the Court House in Salisbury, on a credit of 12 months, the noted large stud-horse *Grampus Waggoner*. I will warrant the said horse to be healthy and sound, as far as I have any knowledge of him.

F. NEELY.

February 2, 1822. 2wt88p

To the Public.

THE subscriber, being Treasurer for the Wardens of the Poor for Rowan County, as also for the Commissioners of the Town of Salisbury, gives notice, that the books for each are open at his store-room in Salisbury every day, (Sundays excepted,) for the inspection of all persons interested.

J. MURPHY, *Treas'r for Wardens and Commissioners.*

Salisbury, Jan. 1822. 3wt88

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The IVORY BILL'D WOODPECKER of North America. From Wilson's "American Ornithology."

This majestic and formidable species, in strength and magnitude, stands at the head of the whole class of *Woodpeckers* hitherto discovered. He may be called the king or chief of his tribe; and nature seems to have designed him a distinguished characteristic in the superb crest, and bill of polished ivory, with which she has ornamented him. His eye is brilliant and daring, and his whole frame so admirably adapted to his mode of life, and method of procuring subsistence, as to impress on the mind of the examiner, the most reverential ideas of the Creator. His manners have also a dignity in them superior to the common herd of *Woodpeckers*. Trees, shrubbery, orchards, rails, fence posts and old prostrate logs, are alike interesting to those, in their humble and indefatigable search for prey; but the royal hunter now before us, scorns the humility in such situations, and seeks the most towering trees of the forest, seeming particularly attached to those prodigious cypress swamps, whose crowded giant sons stretch their bare and blasted or moss-hung arms midway to the skies. In their almost inaccessible recesses, amidst ruinous piles of impending timber, his trumpet-like note and loud strokes resound through the solitary savage wilds, of which he seems the sole lord and inhabitant. Wherever he frequents, he leaves numerous monuments of his industry behind him.

We there see enormous pine trees, with cart loads of bark lying round their roots, and chips of the trunk itself, in such quantities as to suggest the idea *that half a dozen of axemen had been at work there for the whole morning* The body of the tree is also disfigured with such numerous and so long excavations, that one can hardly conceive it possible for the whole to be the work of a *Woodpecker*. With such strength and apparatus so powerful, what havoc might he not commit, if numerous, on the most useful of our forest trees: and yet, with all these appearances, and much vulgar prejudice against him, it may fairly be questioned whether he is at all injurious, or at least, whether his exertions do not contribute most powerfully to the protection of our timber. Examine closely the tree where he hath been at work, and you will soon perceive that it is neither from motives of mischief or amusement, that he slices off the bark, or digs his way into the trunk—for the sound and healthy tree is not the object of his attention. The diseased, infested with insects, and hastening to putrefaction, are *his* favorites; there the deadly crawling enemy have formed a lodgment, between the bark and tender wood, to drink up the very vital part of the tree. It is the ravages of these vermin which the intelligent proprietor of the forest deplores as the soul perpetrators of the destruction of his timber. Would it be believed that the larvæ of an insect, or fly, no larger than a grain of rice, should silently, and in one season, destroy some thousand acres of pine trees, many of them from two to three feet in diameter, and a hundred and fifty feet high? Yet, whoever passes from Georgetown to Charleston, in South Carolina, about twenty miles from the former place, can have striking and melancholy proofs of this fact. In some places, the whole woods, as far as you can see around you, are dead, stripped of their bark, their wintry looking arms and bare trunks bleaching in the sun, and tumbling in ruins before every blast, presenting a frightful picture of desolation.

In looking over the accounts given of the ivory bill'd woodpecker by the naturalists of Europe, I find it asserted, that it inhabits from New Jersey to Mexico. I believe, however, that few of them are ever seen in the north of Virginia, and very few of them in that state.—The first place I observed this bird at, when on my way to the south, was about 12 miles of Wilmington, in North Carolina. There I found the bird from which the drawing of the figure was taken. This bird was only wounded slightly in the wing; and on being caught, uttered a loudly reiterated and most piteous note, exactly resembling the violent crying of a young child, which terrified my horse, so as nearly to have cost me my life. It was distressing to hear it. I carried it with me in the chair, under cover, to Wilmington. In passing through the streets, its affecting cries surprised every one within hearing, particularly the females, who hurried to the doors and windows with looks of alarm and anxiety.

I drove on; and on arriving at the piazza of the hotel, where I intended to put up, the landlord came forward, and a number of other persons who happened to be there, all equally alarmed at what they heard: this was greatly increased by my asking, whether he could furnish me with accommodations for *myself* and *baby*. The man looked blank and foolish, while the others stared with still greater astonishment. After diverting myself for a minute or two at their expense, I drew my *Woodpecker* from under the cover, and a general laugh took place. I took him up stairs, and locked him up in my room, while I went to see my horse taken care of. In less than an hour I returned, and opening the door, he set up the same distressing shout, which now appeared to proceed from grief, that he had been discovered in his attempt to escape. He had mounted along the side of the window, nearly as high as the ceiling, a little below which he had begun to break through. The bed was covered with large pieces of plaster; the lath was exposed for at least 15 inches square, and a hole large enough to admit the first, opened to the weather boards, so that in less than one hour, he would certainly have succeeded in making his way through. I now tied a string round his leg, and fastened it to the table and again left him. I wished to preserve his life, and had gone off in search of suitable food for him.

As I re-ascended the stairs, I heard him hard at work; and on entering had the mortification to perceive that he had almost entirely ruined the mahogany table to which he was fastened, and on which he had wreaked his whole vengeance. While engage in taking the drawing, he cut me in several places; and, on the whole, displayed such a noble and unconquered spirit, that I was frequently attempted to restore him to his native woods. He lived with me nearly three days, but refused all sustenance; and I witnessed his death with regret.

FROM THE AURORA.

The following extracts from a letter from a young gentleman of Philadelphia, travelling in Great Britain, being from a fresh and unbiassed eye, may afford some amusement.

——————, Oct. 23, 1821.

THE SCOTTISH BORDER.

On my return to Oxford, I took the stage for Carlisle, and passed through a poor country, inhabited mostly by a poor peasantry, almost if not quite as wretched as the soil they cultivate.—There are, however, on the road, several considerable towns, where, if there be as much poverty, it is not so visible. Lancaster is celebrated for its courts; Preston for the fatal engagement which put an end to the hopes of the Stuart family in England. The battle is described in the *Waverly* novel, it is said, faithfully. Carlisle is one of the few fortified towns that remain. The land around it seems to be in somewhat better cultivation than that of Cumberland generally, in which county it is situated. It is much celebrated for the courts held there annually. I had a view of the courthouses, which really are very elegant buildings. Taking stage thence, I proceeded on the road for Edinburg, which lies along the Scottish border, and has now become a kind of classic ground. Sir W. Scott has thrown a charm over every spot which was capable of fine description, and whilst I rode along the banks of the Eske, and had a view of Netherby hall, I could almost fancy myself riding with the young Lochimvar, and swimming the "Eske river, where ford there was none." But in truth it was not necessary that Walter Scott should have written in order to create a feeling of pleasure at the sight of such scenery. Had he never invoked the muse, these scenes would still have existed, and still would the mind have enjoyed the beauties, which on this spot nature has so bounteously lavished.

AN ENGLISH CUSTOM HOUSE.

In Liverpool I passed my time rather more composedly than when there before. I had not now to pass through a custom house—of all adventures in this world, the most tedious and perplexing. The ancients in their description of the lower regions, have caused the hero who visited them, to undergo much vexation, from a three headed dog, that was placed at the entrance. Had *they thought of it*, they would certainly have placed an English custom house there instead of Cerberus, for he never made half the difficulty that must be encountered with these custom house officers. If you can only fancy this custom house transfigured into a female, I think Milton's description of *Sin* would not be an inappropriate personification.

About her middle round
A cry of hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd
With wide Cerberean mouths full loud, and sung
A hideous peal; yet, when they list, would creep
If ought disturbed their noise, into her womb,
And kennel there; yet there still bark'd and
howl'd
Within unseen.

THE NOBILITY.

In travelling through England, I saw much to admire and to interest me. The great roads in particular are almost as even as a parlor floor; and travelling 50 miles a day at the rate of 9 or 10 miles an hour does not cause as much fatigue as half the distance in our country. I had expected to have found this country bare of woodland; but here are a great many beautiful groves, which however are principally preserved for the purposes of show and enticing game. On the noblemen's estates are very extensive parks. The duke of Marlborough has one that is 18 miles round; the whole of which is surrounded by a stone wall, of 6 or 8 feet high. I was under an impression that the nobility was greatly feared, and had an extensive influence; on mentioning this idea near the estate of the duke, incidentally, I was told, "we look upon him as a large dog with his teeth out—England's a free country, sir." The nobility here were as powerful as wealthy in former times—but it is now the reverse in both particulars. Their estates, which have been entailed from father to the eldest son for 300 years, are mostly involved in debt, and their incomes pledged to the payment of creditors. If the law of entails were broken—and in Scotland strong efforts are making for that effect—the British peerage would sink forever. In former times, under the feudal system, the whole territory, particularly Scotland, was portioned to the nobility, and the inhabitants held the lands at a certain *feu*, or ground rent. This is the true cause that has rendered Scotland so miserably poor, and so it must be where the entails hold, and as long as they endure.

The duke of Buccleugh's estate in Scotland is 22 by 21 miles square, and over it has almost absolute dominion. This territory has a certain number of votes in the house of commons, of which the duke has the entire control. If he happens to side with the tories, he can send tory members; if with the whigs, the treasury of England is his market, and he sends whatever suits the minister, if the minister suits him. Thus it is that the king, by his ministers, holds so much power in his hands; and it is thus this nation is—*in poverty and debt.*

IDOLS.

The duke of Wellington is not generally liked—There was a time when he was all in all; and the establishments which still exist—the Wellington coaches—boots—surtouts—places, and bridges, shew to what extent infatuation may be carried, while it lasts—and how an idol may be worshipped during the delusion—But the days of this idolatry have gone by, and those who formerly gave all the credit of the Waterloo victory to Wellington, now understand it better, and plainly see, that if it had not been for Blucher, the allied powers must have submitted to Napoleon. Parliament have granted a great sum of money to the duke to build a palace, but the palace is yet in imagination; as the duke does not appear to like the idea of so much money lying idle, and he therefore prefers drawing the interest of the money.

The death of Napoleon, and of the queen, did not make much excitement—the people think generally that both were poisoned—the affair is however blown over.

The author of the Scottish novels is the most fortunate writer of this or any age; and if the following statement can be relied on, each of his works must be a fortune to both author and bookseller.—His first editions are 20,000 copies, and to this is usually added another of 10,000. The following, then, is something like the account between him and his printer, for a novel of three volumes, of fifteen sheets each:

1,800 reams of paper, at 26s	£2,340
Printing forty-five sheets at £21	945
Advertising	100
Commission and other expenses	600
	3,985
Taking the returns at only £1 1s. per copy, the retail price being £1 11s. 6d. we have a nett produce of - - -	21,000
Profit on first edition,	£17,015

If to this be added £8,000 for the profit of the second edition, it appears that each of these novels, of three volumes, yields the enormous profit of £25,015.

Eng. Paper.

Religious.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The THIRD ANNUAL REPORT of the Managers of the Auxiliary Bible Society of Ashville, N. C. embracing the operations of two years, presented July 26, 1821.

In recording the operations of the Society during the two last years, the managers feel much regret and embarrassment for the want of materials to furnish an interesting document. Their operations have been greatly impeded, and almost totally suspended, for the want of Bibles. The small stock on hand at the second annual meeting was soon disposed of; and the Board were not able to obtain another supply till recently. On the 31st of July, 1819, there were at the disposal of the Society only 31 Bibles. The Board had purchased 129, which were daily expected to arrive. These have not yet been received. Information of a recent date renders it probable that they may yet be obtained, and that in a few weeks.* The regret and disappointment occasioned by this unexpected and extraordinary delay have been greatly lessened by the liberal and unsolicited regard of the parent Society. With great satisfaction the Board have to state the reception of 100 Bibles and 100 Testaments, a donation from the American Bible Society. After an unusual delay, these came to hand in the early part of last spring. The grateful acknowledgments of the Society are due for this timely and important supply of the Word of God. Our wants were known, and promptly relieved by the fostering hand of a kind Parent.

At the end of the second year there were on hand 31 Bibles, and there have since been received 100 Bibles and 100 Testaments. Of these there have been sold in the two years 44 Bibles and 4 Testaments, and 4 Bibles have been given to the indigent; making the whole number of Bibles and Testaments distributed since the Institution of the Society *two hundred and fifty*. There are at the disposal of the Society 83 Bibles and 96 Testaments. Thus feeble and limited have been the efforts of the Board on behalf of the Society, whose concerns they manage. But little exertion has been made, either in distributing Bibles or receiving funds. The want of Bibles for distribution, the pressure of the times, and especially the absence of zeal and co-operation in themselves and fellow christians, have paralized their efforts. They have been too soon discouraged in the blessed works of doing good. Too sanguine in their expectations, the friends of the Bible Society were not prepared to encounter the opposition of a few, and the indifference of a vast majority of their fellow-christians. Whether this Society, consecrated to a glorious purpose,—the diffusion of the "light of life," continue to languish, or become vigorous;—whether it exist, and sustain a part, though a very humble one, in the mighty works of evangelizing the world, or become extinct, and be blotted from the splendid and lengthened catalogue of religious and benevolent associations, must depend, under divine Providence, on the zeal and liberality of the friends of the Bible. An experiment is about to be made, fraught with important consequences as it regards the condition of that part of the church in which our lot is cast. Are there piety and liberality among the christians of this county sufficient to preserve from annihilation an Institution which has for its exclusive object the glory of God, as connected with the temporal and eternal felicity of man? Shall we incur the reproach of having begun to build, and not being able to finish? Can we witness the moral desolations among us, and not contribute our mite to build the walls of Jerusalem? Do we witness every day the spiritual wants of our fellow-christians, and the ignorance and misery of unnumbered millions of human beings dallying blind-fold on the brink of eternity, and suffer our compassion to evaporate in idle wishes? It must not be—it cannot be! The voice of Jehovah, the destinies of nations yet unborn, the groans of a sinking world, command us to give the Bible to sinful, dying man. The example and prayers of thousands of every clime and name, urge to activity and perseverance in this labor of love. The blood of Calvary cries to you in melting accents, to convey to sinners the knowledge of the great atonement. The prayer of every christian, "thy kingdom come," is a solemn injunction to communicate, through the medium of revelation, the blessings of that kingdom.

Whatever be the fate of this particular Institution, the Board have confidence that the cause of Bible Societies will be abundantly prospered. The christian community are becoming more and more interested in the blessed cause of circulating the knowledge of the truth. Every year, every month, and every day, presents new trophies won by the servants of Christ, and laid as humble offerings at his feet. Their activity is indefatigable, their resources abundant, and their movements circumscribed only by the limits of the habitable globe. The light of divine truth is shining brighter and brighter, and will shortly usher in the perfect day. Rising above the deleterious influence of sectarian prejudice, the followers of Jesus bring their offerings into the sacred treasury, and water them with the prayer of faith. The devoted missionary of the cross is ready to receive the Bible at the hands of the church, and to convey to the farthest and most wretched corner of our sinful world its light, and life, and consolations.

In this stupendous work of mercy, the American Bible Society sustains an honorable and interesting participation. It is rising with pleasing rapidity into vigor; and will soon attain, under the smiles of Heaven, an elevated station among the great national Societies of Christendom. More than 230 auxiliaries have rallied around its standard, and afford efficient aid in the prosecution of its plans. The variety, beauty, cheapness, and durability of the Bibles printed by its agency, enhance the value and facilitate the circulation of the sacred volume. There have been issued in five years by the American Bible Society, 140,348 Bibles and Testaments. These have been extensively circulated through the American continent, in a variety of languages.

In the other quarters of the world, the most active and efficient measures are in vigorous operation. The agents of the British and Foreign Bible Society are employed with unremitting ardor in the prosecution of the works assigned to them. Every step of their progress is marked with the approbation of Zion's King. The circulation of Bibles, and the organization of new Societies, are effected by their agency, to the most gratifying extent. Unlike the march of the devouring locusts, before them is a wilderness, behind them the garden of Eden. Much, very much, has been done; but a great deal more remains to be achieved. The Bible is known, comparatively, to a very inconsiderable portion of the human family. Fewer still possess this blessed book; and very limited is the number of those whose hearts and lives are influenced by its heavenly doctrines. The universal promulgation of the oracles of truth, however, is an event secured by the purposes of God. As certainly as that the natural sun will rise to-morrow and dissipate the shades of night, so certainly will the Bible, the sun of the moral world, rise and shine on all nations. The Lord will accomplish, in due time, all his purposes of grace towards man. He works by means. Man is the honored instrument by whose agency this mighty object is to be achieved. The machinery of the moral and religious world will continue in harmonious and powerful operation, till the consummation of all the benevolent purposes of Jehovah be realized.

Christian brethren, can we remain indifferent spectators of the amazing scenes that are unfolding to our view? Can we witness unmoved the mighty impulse of christian philanthropy which pervades the world? Shall others run the race, and win the prize? Shall we deliberately forego the rewards and consolations which result from a participation in this blessed work? It must not be. Let us remember that "he that watereth shall also be watered himself;" and he that "converteth a sinner from the error of his ways, shall save a soul from death." A single Bible may save many souls. Its saving efficacy may extend to generations yet unborn. A little industry and economy will enable even the indigent to cast into the treasury of the Lord the price of a Bible. Where is the man or woman, then, that bears the name of a christian, or assumes the character of a philanthropist, who would not incur this trifling expense to save a lost world? God grant that all may be faithful stewards in the Lords house; that when called to give an account of our stewardship, we may receive the gracious sentence of our Judge: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

On behalf of the Board,

F. H. PORTER,
Cor. Secretary.

* They have since been received in good order.

DEPORTMENT.

A man may be strict, without being severe; reserved, without being artful; talkative, without being garrulous; he may be intrepid, without daring; have modest assurance, without effrontery; he may be active without intrigue, and honest, without indiscretion. In short, a man may be *upwright* in every duty to God, to man, and to himself.

Zeno, of all virtues, made his choice of silence; for by it, said he, I hear other men's imperfections, and conceal my own.